[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ.

Received up to 30th March, 1886.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Mahárája Dalíp Singh's return to India.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 27th March, regrets to say that Government has decided to locate Mahárája Dalíp Singh at Ootacamund, in the Madras Presidency, and not to allow him to enter the Panjáb under any circumstances. This is a great slur on the loyalty of the natives of the Panjáb and is sure to irritate them. (The *Koh-i-Núr*, Lahore, of the 23rd March, does not believe the rumour about the Mahárája being required to live at Ootacamund, especially as he has probably already purchased lands and houses at Delhi for his residence).

Circulation, 278 copies.

Lord Dufferin's Madras speech.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th March, says that Lord Dufferin's Madras speech is generally viewed with feelings of surprise and regret by native newspapers. His Lordship really blew hot and cold in the same breath. On the one hand he praised the natives for their loyalty, while on the other he declared that the formation of native volunteer corps would be impolitic! It would appear that he doubts the loyalty of

the children of the soil, but history clearly shows that his doubts are unjustfiable. There are instances in which native soldiers in times of difficulty gave rice to their European comrades and themselves lived on mere congee. Hindu soldiers have crossed the sea to fight the battles of Government, and Muhammadan soldiers have encountered their co-religionists in the field. As regards the Mutiny of 1857, Lord Lawrence proved to demonstration that European officers themselves were chiefly responsible for it, and during that crisis, too, natives remained loyal and concealed Europeans in their houses in order to protect them from the rebels. Such being the attachment of the native population to the British Crown, it is no wise policy to withhold arms from them, especially when a powerful enemy threatens the country from the North-West.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Ireland and India.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházipur), of the 22nd March, after quoting from an Irish newspaper a seditious extract, observes that the behaviour of Ireland, which is a conquered country like India, has lately been very unsatisfactory, but that Government is still ready to make important concessions to her. On the other hand, natives, who never deviate from the path of loyalty, are left out in the cold. This policy of Government is most unjust and unwise.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Russian Military Officers in India.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 24th March, concurs with the *Civil and Military Gazette* in thinking that the Government of India has been well advised in allowing the Russian Military Officers, who had been invited to witness the military operations at Delhi, to inspect the defences on the north-western frontier of India. It would be an indication of weakness on the part of Government to debar them from a visit to the frontier. Moreover, it should be observed that if they were excluded, the Russian Government could have no difficulty in acquiring information by sending secret spies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Indian Parliamentary Committee.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 24th March, referring to the appointment of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, is glad to say that many of the Members designate have had Indian experience, but regrets that no natives have been nominated. As the Committee will chiefly enquire into the grievances of natives, they should not be left quite unrepresented, otherwise the enquiry will lead to no very useful results.

Circulation, 210 copies.

The same.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 24th March, referring to the nominations made to the Select Committee from among the Lords, is glad to find the names of Lord Ripon and the Duke of Buckingham on the list. The admission of natives to the Committee is highly desirable. If this be impossible, at all events some native politicians should be sent to England at the public expense to give evidence, as proposed by Mr. Macfarlane in the House of Commons. The *Sindhu* recommends the Hon'ble Dadabhai Noroji, Mr. Chandravarkar, Mr. Firozshah Mihta, and Mr. Manmohan Ghos for being sent home for the purpose.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The same.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 27th March, says that since the Press Act was passed by Lord Lytton, natives have regarded Conservatives as their enemies and Liberals as their friends. The benevolent policy of Lord Ripon still more confirmed this idea. But the truth is that neither of the two great political parties at home is animated by a strong feeling of friendship or enmity towards this country. They will not do anything until natives endeavour to help themselves. The Liberals talk much, but do little. The project for the institution of an enquiry into the working of the Government of India originated with the late Conservative Government. The Liberals have supported the scheme and have appointed a Select Committee for the purpose, but the Committee will sit

at home. Sir Roper Lethbridge, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Maclean, who are Conservatives, justly contend that local enquiries should be also made, or at least natives should be afforded facilities to go to England to give evidence before the Committee. Native political associations should be up and doing. If Government does not pay the expenses of native witnesses, the associations should collect money by subscription. The Civil Service question is not the only subject on which particular stress should be laid. There are other matters, such as the reduction of the Home charges, &c., which are still more important.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 27th March, regrets that the Select Committee

The same.

will send no commission to this country to make local enquiries, but proposes that Indian political associations should send delegates to England to give evidence before the Committee. These delegates should be selected with care. They should not only draw attention to the Civil Service question, native volunteering, and re-organization of Legislative Council, but also to the unsatisfactory condition of cultivators and traders.

The *Páte Khán* (Lahore), of the 24th March, gives a

Lord Dufferin's administration.

cartoon in which Lord Dufferin is represented as having two heads, one that of an elephant and the other that of some lesser animal. His Lordship holds two tablets in his hands, one of which contains an inscription to the effect "You will see what I shall do," and the inscription on the other is "Wait a bit; the time is not yet come."

Circulation, 732 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 29th March, says

Alleged scarcity of lower grade Pleaders in Oudh.

that there is a great scarcity of lower grade Pleaders in Oudh. At out-of-the-way parganas where Munsifs' Courts are situated only one or two pleaders are generally to be found, and at some places they are conspicuous by their entire absence. Hence suitors have often to bring Pleaders from the head-quarters

of districts, at much expense and trouble, to conduct their cases. In order to supply this demand the *Akhbár* is of opinion that the natives of Oudh, properly so called, who have passed the Pleadership Examination held by the Allahabad High Court, should be allowed to practise in the Courts in Oudh. They may be examined in local laws, if necessary.

Agriculture.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in an article headed "Agricultural education," published in its issues of the 25th and the 26th March, states that the population of British India is 190 millions, and of these 56 per cent. belong to the agricultural classes and 34 per cent. are traders who chiefly deal in the products of the earth. Thus 90 per cent. of the people depend directly or indirectly on cultivation as a means of livelihood. The population has largely increased during the last hundred years and is still increasing every day. Dr. Hunter states in his History of India that the produce of one acre of land can hardly suffice for the food and clothing of one man for the year, but that in the North-Western Provinces three men subsist on the produce of one acre, and points out that the people in these provinces live a most miserable life in consequence. The question is what measures have been taken by Government to improve the condition of cultivators. A Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been established, but it has as yet done no substantial good to the country. Some native youths who were sent to the Agricultural College at England at the public expense have returned after finishing their education, but their services have not yet been utilized in a proper way. Some of them have been appointed Officiating Deputy Collectors, while others are quite unemployed. If the millions in this country unanimously represent their grievances to Government, it is sure to listen to them. On the other hand they should not entirely look to Government for aid, but should endeavour to help themselves. Landlords should establish agricultural schools by public subscription. The *Hindustán* then finds fault with landlords for farming lands to Brahmins

and Kshatris at lower rates than to Kunbis, Murais, &c., on the ground that the indulgence tends to demoralize the former. In conclusion, the *Hindustán* states that in France there are four high, nine middle, and twenty-three primary agricultural schools, and also gives the number of such institutions in Germany and Denmark. The total population of Germany, France, Denmark, Belgium, and the Netherlands does not exceed 70 millions, but still upwards of two millions sterling are spent on agricultural education in those countries.

Circulation, 349 copies.

The *Masharu-l-Zirâat* (Meerut), of the 24th March, urges the establishment of agricultural schools, and observes that if the immediate establishment of such schools be impossible, the *Mashar* should be included in the curriculum of study in village schools.

Need for agricultural schools.

Circulation, 182 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 23rd March, says that the practice of flogging convicts on the buttocks is a very indecent and demoralizing one. If it is necessary to retain flogging as a mode of punishment, the criminals should be flogged on their backs and not on the buttocks.

Flogging.

The same paper says that the pay allowed to Civilians is rather high and should be reduced, especially as the near approach of Russia necessitates the maintenance of an increased armament. The present scale of pay was fixed long ago, when properly-qualified Englishmen could not be obtained at lower rates. But the increased facilities of communication between England and this country and the wide spread of education at home have quite altered the state of things. The same class of Englishmen who would not formerly accept an appointment of less than Rs. 1,000 in this country can now be obtained for Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 a month. There is also another thing to be observed. Different scales of pay have been fixed for officials who do exactly the same kind of work.

Pay allowed to Civilians.

Deputy Commissioners and Collectors do the same work, but the former are paid Rs. 1,800 a month and the latter Rs. 2,200. Similarly Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners do the same kind of work, but there is a great difference between their salaries.

Income-tax.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Hind* (Azamgarh), of the 22nd March, does not see why India is saddled with the cost of military operations in the Soudan and of other expeditions to such distant countries. Government has also introduced an income-tax. The condition of natives resembles that of slaves in Arabia. The latter work hard during the day and are obliged to make over their earnings to their masters. Similarly natives have to pay a large portion of their income to Government. If taxation continues to be so heavy as it is at present, this country will be really turned into a desert by the year 1388 Hijri, as has been prophesied by a poet.

Circulation, 375 copies.

The same.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 25th March, publishes a picture in which India is represented as a small bird killed with an arrow called the Income-tax in a slaughter-house which is called the Viceroy's council chamber.

Circulation, 80 copies.

Cost of public instruction.

A correspondent of the *Tahzíb* (Moradabad), of the 27th March, is surprised to learn from a newspaper that the cost of public instruction in England is ten millions sterling a year, while in this country it is only one million. Obviously Government spends much less money on education here than it should. It was hoped that Lord Dufferin would endeavour to promote the cause of education, especially among Muhammadans, but His Lordship has not yet done anything.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Mr. Perkins, Commissioner of Ráwal Pindi.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 24th March, says that official tours are generally regarded as a great misfortune: they involve a great deal of expenditure and inconvenience to the people,

and are attended by no benefit. But Mr. Perkins, Commissioner of Ráwal Pindi, conducts his tours in the proper way. He does not spend all his time in shooting like other officers, but makes it a point to enquire into and redress popular grievances. Even lowest persons have free access to him.

Circulation, 600 copies.

A correspondent of the *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 24th March, says that, under the orders of the Board of Revenue, a school has been established for the education of patwáris, who will be examined by the sudder kanúngo after receiving instruction there for the fixed time. The writer is afraid that the examination will be an engine of oppression and extortion in the hands of the official in question, and therefore urges that the work should be entrusted to an Examination Board.

Education and examination of patwáris.

The *Rafíu-l-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 29th March, approves of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund on the ground that the supply of female medical aid will be a great blessing to respectable native women who live behind the screen, and remarks that there will be no difficulty in getting native women to receive medical training. When thousands of women have become even prostitutes and dancing-girls, will women be not forthcoming to learn such an honourable profession?

Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th March, complains that Dr. Hunter has made some unjust reflections on the Hindu religion in his History of India, is surprised that no Hindu has considered it necessary to answer the reflections, and asks Government to strike off the book from the school curriculum.

Dr. Hunter's History of India.

Circulation, 211 copies.

The *Kányakubj Prakásh* (Lucknow), for March, in continuation of its previous comments on the Moradabad riot case, regrets to say that only seven Musalmáns were punished by the Commissioner of Lucknow, while Ahmad Mían, son of Maulvi

Riot case, Moradabad, Unao.

Fazl Rahmán, who poses as a Mohdi in his neighbourhood, and a number of other persons who had assisted the convicts in the perpetration of the outrage, were acquitted. The Brahmins of Moradabad are much frightened and are ready to leave the town in order to escape further persecution by Musalmáns. Government should take measures to re-assure them and protect them from their enemies.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Alam* (Gházipur), of the 22nd March, gives a brief account of the quarrel that lately took place between the District Judge and a native Pleader at Delhi, praises the Pleader for his boldly reporting the former to the Panjáb Government for his alleged discourtesy, and Sir Charles Aitchison for his moving the Chief Court to make a thorough enquiry into the matter. The Panjábis are very fortunate that they have got a just and impartial ruler like Sir Charles, but it is to be regretted that Sir Alfred Lyall has not done anything during his tenure of office to deserve the gratitude of the native population in these provinces. Sir Alfred is a great partisan of brother Civilians and assists them through thick and thin, as is evident from the well-known Laidman case. The *Waqáya* then complains that six native subordinates (whose names are mentioned) have been dismissed or compelled to retire or resign by the District and Sessions Judge at Gházipur in one year since his arrival there for small errors or mistakes. Many judgments of the Judge are probably reversed or modified by the High Court every year, but would Government be justified in removing him from the public service for this? It remains to be seen whether the Local Government will take the cases of the subordinates into consideration and do them justice.

Dismissal of native subordinates by the District and Sessions Judge at Gházipur.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 80 copies.

The *Panjáb Punch* (Lahore), of the 24th March, is glad to say that Diwán Gobind Sahái has been appointed Prime Minister in

Kashmir.

Kashmir, in place of Diwán Anant Rám, who has been obliged to resign owing to sickness. But the *Punch* is of opinion that Diwán Anant Rám's sickness was brought about by overwork, and therefore the newspaper asks the Mahárája to give some relief to the Prime Minister by bestowing increased powers on departmental heads.

Circulation, 315 copies.

Jaipur.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 22nd March, adverting to the alleged increase of crime at Jaipur, remarks that Bábu Kanti Chander's administration is not satisfactory, and urges that Thákur Fateh Singh should be again appointed Prime Minister in the State.

Circulation, 182 copies.

Education in Native States.

The *Avadh* (Lucknow), of the 23rd March, says that the Agent to the Governor-General for Rájputána is of opinion that native princes in Rájputána should encourage the spread of education in that part of the country in order that they may not have to appoint to offices of trust in their States strangers who do a great deal of mischief owing to their ignorance of the language and customs of the people. Native chiefs would do well to take the Agent's advice to heart. In Rámpur education is neglected to such an extent that even respectable classes are illiterate and have to earn their livelihood by carrying on low trades.

Jhind.

A correspondent of the same paper complains of the alleged prevalence of maladministration in Jhind. The officials are notoriously corrupt and fleece the people. Taxation is very heavy. A tax has to be paid to the State even on the birth of a son in a family. The administration of justice is most unsatisfactory. Many persons have long been relegated to the jail for indefinite periods. But, of course, any prisoner can obtain a release by paying bribes to the officers.

Bharatpur.

A correspondent of the *Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 24th March, says that he lately had occasion to pay a visit to Bharatpur and

found the town in a very unsatisfactory condition. He was told that about half the population had migrated to British territory owing to maladministration. The city gates are closed at 9 P.M., to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants. Railway passengers, who arrive after the gates are closed, are admitted by the guard with much difficulty. The Mahárája himself generally lives at Sewar and does not care to improve his capital.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 234 copies.

Hindu students in England.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 27th March, says that it was feared in some quarters that, owing to their caste prejudices, Hindús would not be able to go to England for education so largely as Musalmáns, and would therefore be left behind by the latter in the race of life. But the fear appears to be unfounded. In March five Hindu boys have left for England, and one of them, Lála Sewa Rám, B.A., son of Rai Bahádur Kanhya Lál, has also taken his wife and sister with him. Many Parsi and Bengali ladies have already been to England, but this is the first occasion on which two Hindustani women properly so called have gone to that island. They cannot be too highly praised for their courage, and would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity to learn medicine. If a son is born to Sewa Rám in England, he will be a British-born subject and will obtain equal rights with the opponents of the Ilbert Act. The *Gazette* is also glad to say that it is rumoured that the two Hindús of the Panjáb who had gone to England to complete their education in engineering and Lála Pyáre Lál, Barrister-at-Law, Meerut, were readily re-admitted to their society by their caste-fellows. This is a very hopeful sign of the times and shows that this country will make very rapid progress in future. In conclusion, the *Gazette* asks the different classes of Hindús to give up their caste prejudices, and observes that the happiest day for this country will be when Hindús, Musalmáns, and Christians

will be able to dine together at the same table, but that that day is very distant.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Thefts at Hardá.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 24th March, complains that many large thefts have lately occurred at Hardá, and fears that robbers are not likely to be discovered owing to the incompetency of the police.

Child-marriage.

The *Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 24th March, advises Hindús not to marry their girls before 12. If child-marriage were stopped, the necessity for the introduction of widow-marriage would vanish. The *Sajjan* is opposed to Government interference in the matter.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The same.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 24th March, does not think that Hindús will themselves be able to put a stop to child-marriage, and is therefore in favour of Government interference.

Circulation, 450 copies.

A Hindu widow marriage and the restoration of a Muhammadanized Hindu to the Hindu community.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 25th March, in a communicated article, gives an account of a Hindu widow marriage which took place at Amritsar on the 14th idem under the auspices of the Arya Samáj. The bride and bride-groom were Brahmins, the former being a widow eighteen years old. About two thousand persons were present on the occasion, and the parents of the couple themselves took part in the proceedings. The writer also refers to the case of a Hindu of the Khatri caste who became a Musalmán about one and a half years ago, but who has again lately been restored to his caste by the Arya Samáj

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
1	*Áfsán* ...	Káimganj ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Nasíru-l-Zamán Khán.	Mar. 21st ...	Mar. 27th.	
2	*Áftáb-i-Alamtáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Áyá Singh ...	,, 22nd ...	,, 26th. ...	203 copies.
3	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Barkat Alí ...	,, 27th ...	,, 29th ...	
4	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ilhám Alí ...	,, 22nd ...	,, 24th. ...	
5	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Diwán Bútá Singh ...	,, 22nd, 24th & 26th.	,, 25th, 28th & 29th.	500 ,,
6	*Ayná Akhbár* ...	Ágra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Shujá'u-l-Hasan ...	,, 21st ...	,, 26th ...	250 ,,
7	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	,, 23rd ...	,, 25th ...	65 ,,
8	*Akhbár-i-Am* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 24th & 27th,	,, 27th & 30th,	2,500 ,,
9	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Rajab Alí Khán ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 25th ...	400 ,,
10	*Anwár-i-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Faizu-d-dín ...	,, 20th ...	,, 22nd.	
11	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ...	,, 23rd & 27th,	,, 25th & 29th,	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government).
12	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	,, 22nd ...	,, 24th ...	106 copies.
13	*Amjadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Badáun ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Alí Amjad Husain ...	,, 21st ...	,, ,, ...	250 ,,
14	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chandan Lál ...	,, 20th ...	,, 27th ...	150 ,,
15	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	,, 27th ...	,, 28th ...	250 ,,

(continued.)

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List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
16	*Árogya Darpan* ...	Allahábád ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Jagannáth ...	For March ...	Mar. 24th.	
17	*Ashraf-u-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	Mar. 21st ...	,, ,, ...	102 copies.
18	*Avadh* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	,, 22nd ...	,, ,, ...	182 ,,
19	*Bhárat Bhúshan* ...	Cawnpore ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Monthly ...	Gangá Prasád ...	For February ...	,, 30th ...	192 ,,
20	*Bháratendu* ...	Brindában ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Radha Charan Goswámí.	For March ...	,, 26th ...	250 ,,
21	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benares ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	Mar. 22nd ...	,, 25th ...	1,750 ,,
22	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, ,, ...	,, 24th ...	500 ,,
23	*Dénish-i-Hind* ...	Multan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Rájnáth ...	,, 4th, 17th & 24th.	,, 25th, 26th & 30th.	150 ,,
24	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	,, 24th ...	,, 27th ...	335 ,,
25	*Dharm Sabhá Kapúrthalá.*	Kapúrthalá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bawá Arjun Singh ...	,, 20th ...	,, ,, ...	365 ,,
26	*Futehgarh Punch* ...	Farukhábád...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Saddíq Hussain ...	,, ,, ...	,, 28th ...	101 ,,
27	*Gaur Káyasth* ...	Allahábád ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sadan Lál ...	For February ...	,, 26th ...	125 ,,
28	*Ghamkhodr-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Maharáj Kishun ...	Mar. 27th ...	,, 29th ...	300 ,,
29	*Gyán Pradáyiní Patriká.*	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Nabin Chandar Rái,	For Dec., 1885 ...	,, 27th ...	150 ,,
30	*Háml-i-Hind* ...	Allahabad ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Sadaru-l-dín ...	Mar. 25th ...	,, ,, ...	633 ,,
31	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	,, 23rd to 28th	,, 24th to 29th.	
32	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Mír ...	,, 26th ...	,, 29th ...	260 ,,
33	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	,, 24th & 27th,	,, 26th & 30th,	132 ,,
34	*Jalwa-i-Aindí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl...	,, 22nd ...	,, 24th.	

35	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	*Ditto* ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	,, 24th ...	,, 27th ...	90 ,,
36	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Murádábád ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamshed Alí ...	Feb. 28th, Mar. 21st & 28th.	,, 24th & 30th,	150 ,,
37	*Kánya Kubj Prakásh,*	Lucknow ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Balbhadra Misra ...	For March ...	,, 26th ...	211 ,,
38	*Karnámah* ...	Ditto ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	Mar. 22nd ...	,, 24th ...	265 ,,
39	*Kashí Patrikd* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Ditto ...	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	,, 26th ...	,, 29th ...	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government).
40	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá* ...	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	,, 22nd ...	,, ,, ...	250 copies.
41	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam,*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	,, 24th & 28th,	,, 27th & 30th,	200 ,,
42	*Khair Khwáh-i-Am* ...	Gujrát ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ballá Rám ...	,, 24th ...	,, 27th.	
43	*Khair Khwáh-i-Kash-mír.*	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	,, 25th ...	,, 28th.	
44	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Brij Lál ...	,, 24th ...	,, 30th ...	400 ,,
45	*Khurshaid-i-Áfáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mashar Ahsan Khán,	,, 21st ...	,, 26th ...	300 ,,
46	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Harsukh Rái ...	,, 22nd & 25th,	,, 26th & 28th,	450 ,,
47	*Lahore Gazette* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dídár Bakhsh ...	,, 20th ...	,, 24th ...	100 ,,
48	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Bulági Dás ...	,, 24th ...	,, 26th ...	400 ,,
49	*Marwar Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	,, 22nd ...	,, 25th ...	90 ,,
50	*Munshí-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	,, 23rd ...	,, ,, ...	208 ,,
51	*Nasím-i-Mihr* ...	Gorakpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	,, 20th ...	,, 24th ...	50 ,,
52	*Nasím-ul-Fuzalá* ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Rasá ...	,, 25th ...	,, 30th.	
53	*Nasharu-l-Zirdat* ...	Meerut ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Monthly ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For March ...	,, 26th ...	343 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
54	*Nihr-i-Darakhshán* ...	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Nusrat Alí ...	Mar. 24th ...	,, ,, ...	100 copies.
55	*Nihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhibu-llah ...	,, 22nd ...	,, ,, ...	240 ,,
56	*Núru Yilás* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, ,, ...	,, 24th ...	400 ,,
57	*Nuzhat-i-Hind* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amir Singh ...	,, 24th ...	,, 27th.	

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List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
58	*Mullá Námabar* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Jawád Alí Sháh ...	Mar. 26th ...	Mar. 29th. ...	,,
59	*Mulki Shuhdá* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	,, 22nd ...	,, 27th. ...	700 copies.
60	*Mullá Dopiázá* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, ,, ...	,, 24th ...	125 ,,
61	*Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Bihárí Lál ...	For March ...	,, 30th ...	200 ,,
62	*Nayar-i-Asam* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	Mar. 22nd ...	,, 26th ...	275 ,,
63	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Rúhu-llah Khán ...	,, 24th ...	,, 25th ...	200 ,,
64	*Najam-l-Hind* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Avtár Krishn ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 26th ...	325 ,,
65	*Nasim-i-Agra* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ...	,, ,, ...	,, 24th ...	96 ,,
66	*Nasim-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Shiva Naráyan ...	,, ,, ...	,, 27th ...	175 ,,
67	*Nasim-i-Sahar* ...	Budáun ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imtiás Ahmad ...	,, 20th ...	,, 28th ...	181 ,,
68	*Nigamondyán* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Debí Prasád ...	For March ...	,, 25th ...	100 ,,
69	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fahímu-l-dín ...	Mar 26th ...	,, 29th ...	100 ,,
70	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	,, 25th ...	,, 27th ...	755 ,,
71	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	,, 27th ...	,, 28th ...	403 ,,
72	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	,, 24th ...	,, 26th ...	200 ,,
73	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthi-English.	Ditto ...	Básudeva Bhásakar ...	,, 24th ...	,, 26th ...	415 ,,
74	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	,, 24th to 30th,	,, 24th to 30th,	732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).
75	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	,, 18th & 25th,	,, 24th & 30th,	375 copies.
76	*Panjábi Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	,, 24th & 27th,	,, 28th & 29th,	275 ,,

77	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fírozu-l-dín ...	,,	24th ...	,,	27th ...	80	,,
78	*Páte Khán* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Abdu-l-Rahmán ...	,,	,, ...	,,	,,		
79	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	,,	23rd ...	,,	25th ...	295	,,
80	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Alláhábád ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	,,	24th ...	,,	24th ...	600	,,
81	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	,,	20th ...	,,	,,		
82	*Qaisarí* ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,,	27th ...	,,	29th ...	125	,,
83	*Rafáh-i-Ám* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Díván Chand ...	,,	24th ...	,,	30th ...	400	,,
84	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	,,	27th ...	,,	29th ...	,,	,,
85	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	,,	22nd & 29th,	,,	24th & 30th,	,,	,,
86	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Khádim Alí ...	,,	22nd, 25th & 27th.	,,	25th, & 27th 30th	550	,,
87	*Rájputánd Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Urdú-Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	,,	22nd ...	,,	24th ...	315	,,
88	*Rekhtah* ...	Delhi ...	Urdú ...	Bi-monthly ...	Mahá Náráyan ...	,,	24th ...	,,	27th ...	175	,,
89	*Rohilkhand Punch* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jamshed Alí ...	Feb.	28th, Mar. 21st & 28th.	,,	24th & 30th.		
90	*Rozánah* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	Mar.	23rd to 29th,	,,	24th to 30th,	600	,,
91	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Baháwalpur,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dwárká Náth ...	,,	25th ...	,,	28th ...	264	,,
92	*Sahífa-i-Qudsí* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús.	,,	25th ...	,,	27th ...	280	,,
93	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar,*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Bansi Dhar ...	,,	22nd ...	,,	26th ...	216	,,
94	*Sajjan Yasod* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Bi monthly ...	Srí Krishn Lál ...	,,	24th ...	,,	24th.		
95	*Sarosh-i-Benares* ...	Benares ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Wali Muhammad ...	,,	16th & 24th,	,,	24th to 26th,	600	,,
96	*Shafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Saifu-l-Haq ...	,,	27th ...	,,	29th ...	400	,,
97	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Hasan ...	,,	24th ...	,,	26th ...	103	,,
98	*Shám-i-Oudh* ...	Fyzabad ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Kishan Prasád ...	,,	21st ...	,,	28th ...	300	,,
99	*Shula-i-Tur* ...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Ibráhím,	,,	23rd ...	,,	25th ...	175	,,
100	*Sirájul-Akhbár* ...	Jhelam ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Faqír Muhammad ...	,,	22nd ...	,,	,, ...	400	,,
101	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Maráthí-Hindí.	Ditto ...	Lakshman Anant ...	,,	24th ...	,,	28th ...	210	,,
102	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí* ...	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Rasá ...	,,	25th ...	,,	30th ...	125	,,
103	*Tahsíb* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	,,	27th ...	,,	29th ...	80	,,
104	*Tamaddi* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Púran Chand ...	,,	24th ...	,,	27th ...	150	,,
105	*Tibyánu-l-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Muhammad Alí ...	,,	22nd ...	,,	29th ...	80	,,

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
	Tátiya-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ashraf Alí ...	Mar. 24th ...	Mar. 27th ...	260 copies.
	Vaziru-l-Mulk ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Ghulám Ahmad ...	,, 23rd & 26th,	,, 27th & 30th,	275 ,,
106	Victoria Paper ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	,, 22nd to 27th,	,, 28th to 30th,	950 ,,
107	Waqáe-i-Alam ...	Gházipur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Siráju-l-din Ahmad,	,, 23rd ...	,, 28th ...	
108	Zarfsh-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ashraf Alí ...	,, 24th ...	,, 27th.	
109								
110								

Allahabad;
The 5th April, 1886.

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

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